1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA
2	AT HUNTINGTON
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4	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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8	IN RE: ETHICON, INC., PELVIC REPAIR MDL NO.  SYSTEM PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION 2:12-MD-2327
9	x
10	THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO:
11	DAWNA MALLOW vs. CASE NO. ETHICON, INC., ET AL., 2:16-cv-8013
12	2.10 CV 0015
13	x
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15	TELEPHONIC MOTIONS HEARING
16	January 24, 2020
17	
18	BEFORE THE HONORABLE CHERYL A. EIFERT
19	UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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22	Court Reporter: Lisa A. Cook
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25	Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography; transcript produced by computer.

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## 1 PROCEEDINGS 2 JUDICIAL ASSISTANT: Hello, everyone. 3 Laura, Judge Eifert's Judicial Assistant. 4 And I want to first confirm our court reporter today, 5 Lisa Cook, is on the line. 6 COURT REPORTER: Hi, Laura. Yes, I'm here. 7 JUDICIAL ASSISTANT: Thank you, Lisa. 8 We're here in the matter of Mallow vs. Ethicon, Inc., 9 et al. That's Case Number 2:16-cv-8013. And this is 10 regarding Plaintiff's Motion to Compel, Document Number 62. 11 May I have plaintiff's counsel, please. 12 MS. BAUGHMAN: Laura Baughman from Martin Baughman 13 for the plaintiff. 14 JUDICIAL ASSISTANT: Thank you. 15 Counsel for Ethicon? 16 MS. MODAK-TRURAN: Laura, we have two attorneys, 17 Anita Modak-Truran on behalf of Ethicon and Johnson & 18 Johnson. 19 JUDICIAL ASSISTANT: Uh-huh. 20 MS. MODAK-TRURAN: And I'll let William --21 MR. GAGE: And William Gage with Butler Snow. 22 JUDICIAL ASSISTANT: All right. And thanks to 23 everyone too for your patience in the delay in the start of 24 the hearing. 25 I will remind you to please identify yourself when

1 speaking, and if you will hold one moment for Judge Eifert.

2 (Pause)

2.1

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MS. MODAK-TRURAN: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

MS. BAUGHMAN: Good afternoon.

THE COURT: I apologize for being a little bit late here. I had a hearing that ran a bit over. But the good news is that before I started that hearing I had an opportunity to review your filings.

So I understand that we are here over a fee charged by Dr. Ostergard for collecting information that Ethicon requested in the attachment to his notice of deposition and also from the Court.

So I realize that's what we're here for and I have given this some thought. I think Ms. Modak-Truran was on a prior phone call where I had stated that I am not at all inclined to ever award someone \$600 an hour for searching through your own financial records. And, so, I'm obviously not going to compel the defendant to pay the bill that was issued by Dr. Ostergard. So the \$600, in my opinion, is off the table.

Now, I'd like to hear what you all have to say about what he ought to be reimbursed because that's the other point of my thought process, and that's that Ethicon asked for this information. It's not the typical information that

he would have had to produce as part of his deposition per the rule.

I don't care which rule you go under as to why Ethicon should have to pay it. There's a couple of options. It doesn't really matter to me.

I think the bottom line is Ethicon asked for it. It was beyond the norm. And I'm going to make Ethicon pay a fee for that to Dr. Ostergard. So we're going to just quibble at this point over how much that should be.

So who would like to go first? The plaintiff?

MS. BAUGHMAN: Yes, Your Honor. This is Laura
Baughman from Martin Baughman for the plaintiff. And I'll
be short on this.

Obviously, we initially asked Ethicon to pay the \$600 because that is Dr. Ostergard's normal hourly rate. And I'm sure the Court saw his affidavit attached to our reply brief that explains exactly what he did and why it took him that amount of time and why someone else couldn't have done it for him.

And, and, and just to make sure that this fact was picked up in all the papers, when I was corresponding to try to work this out with Ethicon's counsel, I misunderstood and thought that they were offering to pay \$300 an hour instead of \$600 an hour, half his normal rate.

And I would add -- the key thing here is it took

Dr. Ostergard almost 40 hours to do this, 36.7 hours I 1 think, which is a week's worth of time that he could have 2 3 spent doing work at his normal hourly rate of \$600 an hour. 4 So he -- anything less than \$600 an hour means he's losing 5 money on this proposition. 6 But I thought Ethicon offered to pay \$300, half the 7 hourly rate. I thought that was fair under the 8 circumstances and agreed to that. And then they responded 9 and said, "Oh, no, no, what we mean is we'll give you \$300 10 total for the entire 36 or 37 hours," which is why we had to 11 file the motion unfortunately. I think that half of his hourly rate is fair. That is 12 13 splitting the difference between what he could have made had 14 he done his normal work and recognizing that this isn't his 15 normal work. 16 So I would, I would ask that Ethicon pay half of the 17 bill that's been submitted, or \$300 an hour. 18 THE COURT: All right. Let me hear then from 19 Ethicon. 20 MS. MODAK-TRURAN: Your Honor, I think you've said 21 it in your prior decision very well on accepting the 22 reasonableness of the fee. And I'm looking at your Fulks 23 decision as well as Fint vs. Brayman Construction where the 24 Court engages in an analysis of a number of factors 25 including the witness's area of expertise; the education and

training; the prevailing rate; the nature, quality, and complexity of the discovery responses; the cost of living in a particular geographic area; the fee being charged by the expert; fees traditionally charged by experts on related matters; as well as any other factors likely to be of assistance to the Court in balancing the interests.

And when looking at those interests, the reality is that what Dr. Ostergard did was an administrative task. It is beyond the pale how it could have taken him as many hours as he has said it took him.

And one of the most interesting things, Your Honor, that I've found just to demonstrate how unreasonable this is is that in the document production, there were two invoices.

There was an invoice from November the 14th, 2019, that was for \$15,858 similarly without any type of explanation of what was done for that. And then we get the November 21st, 2019, invoice, which is just a week later, and it's \$21,942.

There is absolutely no relationship between the scope of the work that the Court ordered Dr. Ostergard to do and what we were charged.

As this Court noted at the hearing, what was requested was information that Judge Ostergard (verbatim) was required, he was required to keep in every case and produce it in every case. So this information should have been readily accessible.

Now, instead of being efficient in the way he collected this information, there was, there was no effort at efficiency. I suspect that's because his own attorney was not paying it. We were paying it. And it led to lots and lots of time.

When I was looking through the invoices that were produced, there is one document that says at the top "Transaction Detail by Account." And it's from November 7th, 2014, through November 9th, 2019.

I know that the records, Your Honor, that were produced by the plaintiffs were not Bates stamped, but we did Bates stamp the number. And just to have it in the record, it's Mallow 2676 to 2679. And let me tell you this summary would have been fine.

The summary is what -- for every time he deposited a check. It lists a total of \$3,178,783.49. He includes in there that there were certain deductions that he made for a total of over \$3 million.

I don't know who prepared this document. But it's the type of document that could have been very quickly made because it was taken from bank records.

So there was no reason for Judge Ostergard (verbatim) to engage in this very lengthy and with no proportionate relationship to the task that he was asked to perform.

I would suggest, Your Honor, based on the case law that

we have put into our response other courts looking at this issue, looking at this type of administrative work have said that \$50 is more than reasonable under the circumstances. I mean, it's five times the minimum wage.

So we're giving the doctor -- if he chooses to do his own administrative work, that's on the doctor. But he could have simply provided his banking records that we have and I suspect it would have taken -- and I don't know, Your Honor, but it looks like it was compiled pretty quickly, it's an Excel spreadsheet -- you know, in maybe two hours.

The courts when they're looking at the reasonableness -- and we would suggest that you do this -- look to how long is that deposition. And we're not even talking in this case about deposition preparation.

And I know Your Honor has already ruled that you do believe that this is a compensable fee. I'm not going to argue that -- our position now because it's in our brief.

But when we're looking at this, and we calculated it,
the way -- if you look at his rate, he's charging us \$78 per
page that was produced. That's just simply not reasonable.
On its face it's not reasonable. And then his invoices
don't provide enough detail for all of us to understand why
it took so long.

So we believe that the better rule here is to apply a \$50 rate and then take into account the amount of time that

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should have been spent and could have been spent on
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2
    performing this task. And that would be the three-to-one
 3
    preparation to deposition time in a complex case. And the
 4
     case that we've cited was LG Electronics USA vs. Whirlpool
5
     Corporation.
 6
          If we do that, if we -- and this is a good check on
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    making sure that both sides' experts don't do what
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     Dr. Ostergard did here, is that the parties have agreed in
9
     this litigation that case-specific experts are at two hours.
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     That's a two-hour limit.
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          If we apply this three-to-one rule, then that would be
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     six hours of compensation for Dr. Ostergard to provide
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     information that he could certainly have easily accessed as
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    he did from his bank accounts where he put in the check. If
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    we multiply that out, that is $300.
16
          Now, as to a misinterpretation about if it was $300 an
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    hour versus $300 in total, William Gage is on the line if
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    you have any specific questions and he can address that.
19
     But we never agreed to do $300 an hour for an administrative
20
     task.
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               MS. BAUGHMAN: If you're finished, I'd like to
22
     respond.
              I don't want to interrupt, though.
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               MS. MODAK-TRURAN: I appreciate that, Laura.
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          William, do you want to chime in on that issue?
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               THE COURT: I -- you don't, you don't need to
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worry about that. I don't think there was ever any agreement to pay $300 an hour.
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MS. MODAK-TRURAN: Oh, no, I was saying it was a misunderstanding.

THE COURT: Right. There was clearly no agreement.

So, Ms. Baughman, if you want to respond to the other arguments.

MS. BAUGHMAN: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor.

I think the most important thing is to, is to look very carefully at what was ordered for Dr. Ostergard to do and what he explained in his affidavit he had to do in order to comply.

And he was very clear that had he simply been asked how much money had he made over those five years, that would have been a simple task. But he was asked to do much more than that. He was ordered, quote, to produce all invoices of payment documents related to his services rendered in generating a report, for testifying as an expert witness in any pelvic mesh case during the past five years.

And he said that he was ordered to produce -- I mean, the order says he had to at a minimum produce documents demonstrating the party, the name of the lawyer or the law firm that retained him, the rate charged, the total amount billed, and the amount of any payments made.

So this wasn't just a simple, "Just tell us how much money you made in the last five years." If that had been what was requested, it would have been much easier.

And to do it -- the case law that, that counsel is citing is addressed in our response. So they're all -- it's all distinguishable because the cases that -- some of the cases they're citing administrative staff could have done the task.

Here because it was -- because two years of the records had been shredded, it required Dr. Ostergard to go back and piece things together in order to comply with the Court's order.

This is not something that anyone could have done other than him because nobody else understands his system and where his papers are as he's explained in his affidavit.

This three-to-one ratio of course is unfair because the Court -- Dr. Ostergard was ordered to provide this information. He could not have stopped at six hours because the six hours were up because then he wouldn't have complied with the Court's order and he would be in contempt. So he did what he needed to do.

And, by the way, he had no concept or idea that Ethicon would be paying for this. He didn't know that. He sent the bill to us. He sent it to us. And then we sent it to Ethicon. He had no idea who was paying for it. He didn't

drag this out.

What he did was to try to do a complete, thorough job of responding to the Court's order by the letter. And if Ethicon wanted something simpler, it would have taken a lot less time. But this was a very detailed order and he complied with it to the best of his ability. And this is how much time it took. And he --

THE COURT: All right.

MS. MODAK-TRURAN: Could I briefly respond?

THE COURT: Yes, go ahead.

MS. MODAK-TRURAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

I think it's somewhat problematic that this issue about who was going to pay for the time was not raised at the earlier hearing.

If Ms. Baughman thought that Ethicon should pay for the time, it should have been brought up then so we're not in this very challenging position where we have an astronomical bill for excessive amounts of time.

As we've stated in our papers, Your Honor, I can recall no case where we have ever had to do this, which is why I didn't bring it up at that hearing.

Certainly when we have done it in the past, when we talk to our experts we always tell them to collect the information in the most efficient way, and they do. They also keep track of their invoices.

Now, when I look at this one document that has all of the stuff and all of the information with bank payments, it does provide a total.

When I compare the totals with what we have, our records show that Dr. Ostergard, based on what he's provided here, as well as some missing information -- and we're not quibbling, Your Honor, about the missing information because they're Ethicon cases and we have access to that. But it's over \$4 million in fees.

The Federal Rules require him to produce that information in every case. And, so, to now say that it took so much time to get that, I just don't find that persuasive.

I think if this was going to be an issue -- and I'll tell you the way I would have handled it, Your Honor. If I had an expert and I said this is a court order and -- I first would provide some guidance on how to do it in a cost efficient way if we were paying what the other side was paying.

I don't think that happened here. I don't think it was intentional. I think it just -- it just wasn't explored fully. And what we have is this disproportionate request to collect records that should already be maintained. And the Court at the last hearing provided guidance on how to do it.

Law firms always keep this information on their experts. And, so, it could have been a matter of emails to

the attorney to get this information which would have been less.

We certainly would have worked with plaintiff's counsel so we wouldn't be, you know, stuck with an invoice that fluctuates from week to week by thousands and thousands of dollars.

So we request, Your Honor, that, first, there's an administrative fee and that, second, that the time used is the six-to-one. What counsel is asking about 36 hours or 37 hours is excessive with the task that was involved.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

And, and I do agree with one point that you make,

Ms. Modak-Truran. And that's this hasn't come up before.

This was really the first one, the first motion that had come before me where the defendants or any party wanted all of this financial information about the witnesses' involvement in other cases involving pelvic mesh. And we know that the pelvic mesh litigation across the country, including the MDLs, is huge.

So I don't know that any of us sitting here at that hearing really had a good sense of what it would take for Dr. Ostergard to collect this information. And, you know, I, I could say that that's the plaintiff's fault because if she was claiming that there was a burdensome issue, a

burdensomeness issue, then she should have provided that information to me.

I could say that it's the defendant's fault for not bringing up the issue because even though you've never had anybody ask you to pay this kind of expense before, it's pretty clear that experts get paid for their time. And no expert that I know of has ever done anything for free. So someone was going to be billed for the time it took to collect this information.

So, you know, I think part of -- I don't know that it's really anybody's fault is what I'm getting at. I think part of the problem is just that this was the first time any of us were really looking at this.

And I still believe that this information is producible, that it is relevant. I still believe there has to be some proportionality to it. And I do still believe that the person who's supposed to produce the discovery has the burden of showing how it might be unduly expensive and really not worth what the other party wants to pay for it. And none of that was really done up front here.

So, you know, I guess either no one's to blame or we're all to blame. But, in any event, we are where we are at this point.

And, so, I was trying to give this a lot of thought about what would be a reasonable fee. And I don't --

obviously do not believe that an expert ought to be paid their maximum expert review rate or testimony rate for doing work that they don't have to be an expert to do. They don't even have to be a doctor to do. So clearly that's too much.

I think expecting someone who's a professional and has a busy practice to spend time collecting records at \$50 an hour is not fair either. That's too low.

Obviously, if Dr. Ostergard wasn't spending his time collecting this information, he would have been able to treat patients, for example, which I always understood was his normal work, not expert work, but his normal work is he is an OB/GYN.

So what I, what I did earlier today was I tried to get an idea of what is the average hourly rate of an obstetrician/gynecologist in the United States of America. And what I found from the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics is that the average OB makes \$137 an hour. Now, of course, some make \$164 and some make \$115, but the average is \$137.

And that was sort of borne out by another article that I read by a company called Salary.com that seems to have a lot of support from the Better Business Bureau and other organizations like that. And that, that organization said \$136 is the average hourly rate.

So if we're looking at his average hourly rate for

being an obstetrician, which is what he wasn't able to do while he was collecting these records, then I think he ought to get \$137 an hour, number one.

Number two, as far as the time that he spent, I -- you know, maybe it was a lot of time, but I think he is fully explained why he spent that much time. I think he was most likely trying to fully comply with the Court's order and that was the only way he could gather that information.

I wish, as Ms. Modak-Truran had said, before he went to that kind of a time commitment if he could have maybe come back and told Ms. Baughman and then she could have contacted Ms. Modak-Truran and maybe something could have been worked out to where he didn't have to go to all of that trouble.

But, you know, I don't blame him for doing that. He was trying to do what he was told to do. So he ought to be reimbursed for it even if it is a lot of hours.

The good news is that he probably won't have to do this again because all of this has been collected now up to this date. And, so, adding the two tour things and so adding the future things on I don't think will probably cost as much for the people that will benefit from that in the future.

But that's what I'm inclined to do is to multiply the number of hours by \$137 and pay him that amount, whatever that turns out to be.

So let me hear what anyone has to say about that.

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         Ms. Baughman, I'll let you go first.
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              MS. BAUGHMAN: Your Honor, that, that's acceptable
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    to plaintiff. Thank you.
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               THE COURT: All right. And, Ms. Modak-Truran.
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              MS. MODAK-TRURAN: Yes. Your Honor, you have
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    always been very fair to try and work out situations. And
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    while we would prefer a lower rate than 36 something hours,
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    we certainly understand your rationale.
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               THE COURT: All right. So I have not done the
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    math. I'll leave that to you all. But it will be his 36.57
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    hours times $137 an hour. All right?
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              MS. BAUGHMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              MS. MODAK-TRURAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Thank you. Have a nice weekend.
15
         Bye-bye.
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          (Proceedings concluded at 3:37 p.m.)
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1	I, Lisa A. Cook, Official Reporter of the United
2	States District Court for the Southern District of West
3	Virginia, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and
4	correct transcript, to the best of my ability, from the
5	record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
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8	<u>s\Lisa A. Cook</u> <u>January 28, 2020</u>
9	Reporter Date
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